Morning Oregonian.

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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—L. P. FISHER, 629 Washington Street, San Francisco.

Business Cards.

DR. R. B. WILSON,
Office—No. 5 Stark Street,
(Up-Stairs,)
Residence—North Fourth street,
Between Bond C. dwtf

DR. H. M'KINNELL,
PHYSICIAN,
Those preferring this MILD, EFFICIENT MEDICAL TREATMENT can consult him at his Office, on Fourth street, fronting the Public Square.
Ten Years Practice in Oregon enables him to treat successfully diseases peculiar to the climate.
Portland, Jan. 10, 1864. dtf

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DR. JAMES DICKSON, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon.
Office—In CARTER'S BUILDING, Corner of Front and Alder Streets.
Dr. Dickson is a regular graduate of Medicine in an English University, as well as at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and has been practising for the last ten years in Victoria, Vancouver Island, during which he was Surgeon to the Royal Hospital. He offers his services to the citizens of Portland and their families, believing that assiduous attention to the duties of his profession will secure him confidence and esteem. j27dtf

DR. O. J. THIBODO,
(Graduate of Queen's College.)
Physician, Surgeon, &c.
Office & Residence—N. W. Cor. Oak and First Streets.
d24dtf2p

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,
Dentist.
DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 89 First Street, Portland, Oregon
d12. d3ptf

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108 Front St.,
PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

W. LAIR HILL. M. B. MULKEY.
HILL & MULKEY,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Corner Front and Alder Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON. tf

J. W. WHALLEY. M. W. FECHENHEIMER, Notary Public.
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And Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
OFFICE—No. 86 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
Particular attention paid to collections. tf

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BAKER. H. W. LICHTENTHALER.
BAKER & LICHTENTHALER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
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WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO PROCEEDINGS in Bankruptcy. Collections promptly made and remitted. oc28dtf

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GIBBS & PARRISH,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
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We have an Abstract of Land Titles in Portland, and give particular attention to Real Estate business.
OFFICE—In Holmes' Building, First street. jl1tf

E. F. RUSSELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
And Solicitor in Chancery,
ALBANY, OREGON.
Will practice in all the Courts of Oregon. Special attention given to the REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTING BUSINESS.
OFFICE—In Parrish's Block. je29dtf

JAMES L. DALY,
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104 Front Street, Portland, Oregon,
(Opposite the Franklin Book Store.)
WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE Collecting and Adjusting of Accounts, Bills and Notes; Negotiating Inland Bills; Effecting Loans; Selling and Leasing Real Estate, House Renting, and to the General Agency business in all its branches. aug8dtf

MRS. M. A. THOMPSON,
Electrician, Accoucher, and Eclectic Physician.
CHRONIC DISEASES, SUCH AS PARALYSIS, Rheumatism, Glandular Enlargement Deafness and Neuralgia, treated successfully.
Special attention given to Female Diseases. Examinations made by the Electric Battery connecting the nerve forces.
Board, with a pleasant home for a limited number of Patients.
Calls will be attended to in any part of the city.
Batteries for sale and instructions given upon the scientific use of Electricity as a Remedial Agent.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—NO 91 THIRD STREET
East side, near the M. E. Church, Portland.
Portland, June 12th, 1868 dtf

P. G. STEWART,
(Late STEWART & COURTNEY,)
No. 109 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
AND DEALER IN
Clocks, Watches and Jeweler's Goods.
Agent for the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, also for Wilcox & Gibbs' Letter "G"
Sewing Machines.
jy24dtf

J. M. KEELER,
OREGON AND N. W. COMMISSION AGENCY,
95 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK CITY.
FOR BUYING AND SHIPPING DIRECT AND FOR Storage and Sale of Exports.
Orders and Consignments respectfully solicited
General Rate of Commission, 5 ⅌ ct.
Also, Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon. aug8dtf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS.
HAVING OPENED OFFICES AT
Forest Grove, Hillsboro', Lafayette, McMinnville, Butteville and Dayton,
WE WILL DISPATCH AN EXPRESS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY MORNING, by J. C. Jamison's Line, carrying Treasure, Freight and Packages.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Portland, Dec. 1, 1868. dtf

Miscellaneous.

FRIEDMAN & CO.,
(Successors to A. M. & L. M. Starr)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN
STOVES, FURNACES AND RANGES,
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON, GALVANIZED SHEET IRON, ZINC, Babbit Metal, Britannia Tinned and Planished Copper, Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Lead and Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose and Connections, Malleable Pipe, Nozzles and Rams, Enamelled Tools, Machines and Materials, and a complete assortment of House Furnishing Hardware.
Importing our goods principally Direct from the East, enables us to offer inducements to the trade second to no other House on the coast.
Agents for TILTON & McFARLAND'S SAFES, and for the celebrated EXCELSIOR FORCE PUMPS for Manufacturers and Miners' use.
No. 34 Front Street,
In O. S. N. Company's Fire-Proof Block,
Jan1d3ptf Portland, Oregon

PORTLAND MACHINE WORKS!
Second St.—Bet. Abbot and Morrison,
PORTLAND ... OREGON
H. GOULDING,
MANUFACTURER OF
Stationary & Steamboat Engines,
QUARTZ MILL AND MINING MACHINERY,
FLOUR MILL, SAW MILL, AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
Also, a WATER WHEEL that will get more power out of water than any other style in use. jly8tf

CITY BAKERY
AND
Provision Store.
R. PITTOCK,
NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Opposite Lower Steamship Landing
and Corner First and Morrison Streets,
Wholesale and Retail manufacturer of
BREAD,
Butter, Water, Sugar, Boston and Soda
CRACKERS,
PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.
and all kinds of
STEAMBOAT AND SHIP STORES,
Family Groceries,
FEED, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c., &c.
Bread and Stores delivered to any part of the City. Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched.
The business hereafter will be conducted STRICTLY ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE

GEO. T. CASEBOLT & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Hard Wood Lumber,
ALL KINDS OF
CARRIAGE & WAGON MATERIALS,
COACH TRIMMINGS & COACH HARDWARE,
24 & 26 Beale St., near intersection Pine & Market,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW ADditions to our Stock, carefully selected in the Eastern Markets, which we offer at the LOWEST CASH RATES my14tdlyp

OREGON IRON WORKS!
South Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
HAVE FACILITIES FOR TURNING OUT FIRST class work equal to any establishment on the coast.
Engines & Boilers,
Flouring & Saw Mills,
Quartz Mills,
and all kinds of castings and machinery made to order
H. BLOOMFIELD, Superintendent. JOHN B. PRICE, President
Portland, Feb. 19, 1869 dtf

GUSTAVE BONNARD,
WATCH-MAKING AND REPAIRING SHOP,
No. 14 Alder St., Portland, Oregon.
PRICES:
For Cleaning and Repairing Watches ... $1 50
For Repairing Clocks ... 1 00
ALL WORK GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR
Having had twenty five years experience in LONDON and PARIS, he feels confident of pleasing the public. oc15dtf

CHAS. HOPKINS,
(Successor to G. W. VAUGHN,)
DEALER IN
Hardware & Cutlery,
IRON AND STEEL,
Blacksmiths' Miners' and Mechanics'
TOOLS, PLOWS,
REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS,
AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,
No. 116 Corner Front and Morrison Sts.,
feb4 PORTLAND, OREGON dtf

M. A. FORTES,
PORTER AND MESSENGER.
MESSAGES DELIVERED TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY
Room and Office Cleaned and attended to.
M. A. FORTES,
j15dtf Will be found at Parrish's Block, Washington street

Swift's New Store!
ON THE UPPER UMATILLA,
IS NOW COMPLETED AND IS WELL FILLED WITH
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
Go and See Him, Everybody!
s15dtf

SAN FRANCISCO RESTAURANT,
COR. VINE AND FRONT STS.
THE PROPRIETOR BEGS LEAVE TO call on the public to inspect his NEW RESTAURANT [illegible]
[illegible] DAN LOOMIS.
j25dtf

DOCTOR JIM,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN [illegible] Would respectfully announce to the Public and especially to Portland and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in this city, on First street, between Washington and Stark, where he will attend to all cases of Chronic Diseases of every kind, and warrants to cure all Diseases of the world. Call and be convinced. 12w3tf

SALES OF THE FLORENCE ON this Coast, in 1867, exceeded by 816, 000 those of any other Sewing Machine, as shown by the Sworn Statements of the Agents at the Internal Revenue Office d17dw6m

Banking and Insurance.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
UNION
Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Nos. 416 and 418 CALIFORNIA ST.,
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
CASH CAPITAL. $750,000.
DEPOSIT IN OREGON, $50,000.
Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.
THIS COMPANY having complied with the laws of Oregon by making a Deposit of fifty thousand dollars, is now prepared to effect insurance against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, and also against MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on liberal terms.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
CHARLES D HAVEN, Secretary,
H. H. JOHNSTON,
Agent for Oregon,
Office—No. 2 Holmes' Block, Portland, Oregon.
Portland, Nov 1, 1868. dtf

THE BANK
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital ... $1,562,500.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
$10,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—3 EAST INDIA AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
BRANCHES.
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.
AGENCIES,
IN NEW YORK, CANADA SCOTLAND & IRELAND.
DRAFTS Issued on all the Branches and Agencies; Approved Bills negotiated or collected. Interest allowed on Deposits
EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager
Portland, April 10, 1867. dtf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND,
Depository of the United States,
No. 73 Front Street (up-stairs),
SELL BOTH
COIN AND CURRENCY EXCHANGE
On San Francisco and the Atlantic States.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN AND CURRENCY. Interest allowed on Time Deposits of Coin.
LEGAL TENDER NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
U. S REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
OFFICE HOURS—From 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
nov13dtf

LADD & TILTON,
BANKERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO COLLECtions, and all other business appertaining to Banking
SIGHT AND TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale. Government Securities bought and sold. au6dtf

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS CO.
Corner of North Front and E Sts.,
One Block North of Couch's Wharf,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
MANUFACTURE
STEAM ENGINES,
Boilers,
SAW AND CRIST MILL
Quarts and Mining
MACHINERY
OF ALL KINDS,
Castings for Agricultural Machinery,
SHIPLEY'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
WROUGHT IRON SHUTTER WORK,
For Fire Proof Buildings, at
SAN FRANCISCO COST AND FREIGHT
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF PATTERNS IN THE STATE No charge for the use of them.
All orders for Work will be Executed Promptly.
JOHN NATION,
May 8, 1868 dtf Superintendent.

J. C. JAMISON'S
STAGE EXPRESS LINE!
CARRYING U. S MAIL AND WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS.
FROM PORTLAND TO
Hillsboro, Centerville, Forest Grove, Chehalem, Lafayette, and McMinnville.
MAIL STAGE LEAVES OFFICE 21 WASHINGton street, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 A. M. for McMinnville and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves McMinnville on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 A. M.; Lafayette at 1 P. M., and Forest Grove on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6½ A. M.
Express Goods accompanied by the cash promptly attended to, and collections made at any of the above-named places.
Passengers Booked and Freight received at the Office, at American Exchange Hotel
L. P. W. QUIMBY, Agent
for J. C. Jamison.
feb15dtf

Franklin Fish Market
135 FIRST STREET,
PORTLAND OREGON
A. FERRARA & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN GAME, FISH, GROCERIES, VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS &c.
Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Cash paid for Country Produce.
dtf

A. H. JOHNSON,
WHOLESALE
Butcher and Packer.
SLAUGHTER HOUSE on Mill Street, South of Couch & Hoyt's Mill.
RESIDENCE Corner First and Salmon streets
d17dtf

CARMEN ISLAND SALT
WARRANTED PURE.
ROCK, COARSE GROUND, DAIRY AND TABLE SALT, always on hand and for sale in quantities to suit
HOLLADAY & BRENHAM
Sole Agents San Francisco
je23dtf

Notice.
CARTER COLLECTS ALL DEMANDS ON the United States and State such as Bounty, Back Pay, Pay, Land Warrants, Pensions, Patents and Land Warrants. Pensions collected under recent Act of Congress, granting same to mother, father, brother and sister, back to time of discharge or death of soldier, the arrears to be paid by Pension Agents.
n28ddf.

Steamers.

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.'S NOTICE.
THE STEAMERS
SENATOR AND ALERT
WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S DOCK, PORTLAND, DAILY, FOR OREGON CITY, at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 P. M.,
Connecting with the Company's Boats at Oregon City,
EVERY MORNING (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
FOR SALEM,
ALBANY AND CORVALLIS,
and on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY
For Dayton,
Lafayette, McMinnville, Harrisburg, and Eugene City.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT REDUCED RATES.
Salem, Dec. 1, 1868. A. A. McCULLY,
dtf Pres't P. T. Co

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S NOTICE!
BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL LEAVE PORTland as follows:
FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Monday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR MONTICELLO—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—BOATS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF STOCK in readiness when business offers.
J. C. AINSWORTH,
feb4dtf Pres't O. S. N. Co.

For Monticello.
THE STEAMER
"CARRIE,"
J. C. KINGSLEY ... Master,
Will make regular tri-weekly trips to Monticello, leaving Willamette Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, foot of Washington street, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, at 8 A. M.
RETURNING—Will leave Monticello, every MONDAY WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, at 7 A. M.
For Freight or Passage, apply
feb9d1m ON BOARD.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,
Nos. 126, 128, and 130, Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Reduced Rates!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN THIS well-known House, solicit increased patronage from the traveling public.
The House has lately been refitted and they are now able to offer additional inducements to their patrons.
The Table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and is under the immediate supervision of the proprietors. Rooms well furnished and well ventilated.
A large fire-proof safe for the deposit of valuables.
Baggage taken to the Hotel free of charge.
BOARD, per week ... $5 00
BOARD and LODGING, per week ... $6 to 8 00
Nothing will be left undone which is in the power of the proprietors to do, to render guests comfortable.
feb1dtf LYONS, LEONARD & CO.

Cosmopolitan Hotel.
(Formerly Arrigoni's)
PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announces that having purchased this widely known and well kept hotel, they are now prepared to offer superior accommodations to the traveling public at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
This Hotel is located nearest the steamboat landings
The Hotel coach will be in attendance to convey passengers to and from the house free of charge
W. R. SEWALL,
GEO. B. COOK.
s7dtf Proprietors.

NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL!
Nos. 118, 120 and 122 Front Street
PORTLAND, OREGON.
E. CARNEY ... Proprietor.
THE LARGEST, BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT Hotel in Portland. Located in the center of business and near all the Steamboat Landings.
AT REDUCED RATES! Board and Lodging per day from $1 50, to $2 according to the room occupied.
Rooms newly furnished and well ventilated. Superior accommodations for families
The COLUMBIAN COACH will be in attendance at all the landings to convey passengers and baggage to and from this Hotel Free of Charge jy15dtf

WESTERN HOTEL.
PORTLAND, OREGON,
DORCY & HOLMES,
PROPRIETORS
THIS HOTEL is located near the Steamship landing
The Hotel Coach will be in attendance at all the Landings to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the House FREE OF CHARGE n5dtf

EMPIRE HOTEL,
Dalles City.
THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the traveling public, that the alterations on his Hotel are now completed, and he flatters himself that he can offer superior inducements to those who favor him with their patronge, as it is his intention to keep a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
Nothing will be left undone to make his guests comfortable. Hotel Omnibus to carry passengers to and from the Hotel free. Large Fire-Proof Safe in the office for safe keeping of valuables. Hotel open all night in charge of a careful watchman. THOS SMITH.
jy3dtf Proprietor Empire Hotel, Dalles, Oregon.

Salem Restaurant!
COMMERCIAL STREET,
(Opposite the State House,)
Salem, Oregon.
CHARLES DICKINSON
HAVING THOROUGHLY RENOVATED THIS House, and having Lodgings attached, is prepared to accommodate the boarders in No. 1 style with or without Lodgings would solicit a call from the traveling public, assuring them that no pains will be spared to accommodate them to the best that the market affords. s28tf

AMERICAN EXCHANGE!
(LATE LINCOLN HOUSE,)
Corner Washington and Front Streets,
PORTLAND OREGON
L. P. W. QUIMBY,
HAVING taken the above well known, well-located commons to the public that he is now prepared to accommodate guests in a satisfactory manner. Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietor to do, to render guests comfortable
FREE COACH TO AND FROM THE HOUSE
Portland Feb 2, 1867 dtf

COLONIAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
Government Street,
VICTORIA, V. I., B. C.
Bed Rooms furnished and every attention paid to the comfort of Travelers
Private Dining Rooms for Ladies and Families
n15dtf S. DRIARD, Proprietor

ROPE, OF ALL SIZES, for sale by
je16 H. W. CORBETT & CO.

The Cook, the Stomach, and the Soul

There probably never was more discussion about "physical education" than in our day. Never, at least, since the times of the Greek gymnasium, when the sages walked and taught in public places of physical training, and loitered and fled their gowns (*Socrates, for example, to share in the classic sports of the Attic youth.* Our colleges are providing gymnasia; some of our female seminaries, as the French would have us say academies make physical training and domestic arts, cookery, etc., their ostensible claim to public patronage; and our public journals and lecture-rooms abound in lessons on the subject.

Doubtless, there may be some supremacy-ness in the popular treatment of the theme. It is a medical doctrine that to be excessively concerned about health is a cause of morbidness, and that the best proof of health is unconsciousness that we have stomachs, lungs, etc. But, indisputably, this happy unconsciousness is a rare blessing among us, if not among all modern peoples. Our modern, transitional civilization has too much friction, and, as a consequence, too much abrasion to allow us perfect health, and the rest and composure which comes of it. There are few of us who are unconscious of some distinctly marked ailment, and, perhaps, most of us who have not specific disease, have, at least, the vague suffering, restlessness, or discomfort, which arises from an abnormal condition of the body, and which is often less tolerable than *more distinctly marked maladies.* Bishop Simpson, in laying the corner stone of the Vineland (N. J.) Seminary, expressed, in a paragraph, a whole volume of meaning on the subject: "I am satisfied," he said, "that many, perhaps a large proportion of us scarcely live one half our days. We have not studied the laws of health, and are constantly violating them. We suffer our systems to grow old when there is no absolute necessity for it. We fail to comprehend the relations of the circulation of the blood to our well being. We fail oftentimes to have happiness in our families, because we do not understand the effect of impaired nerves, and oftentimes chide when we ought to pity, censure when we ought to encourage and cheer, and mistake the little worryings and restlessnesses which give rise to, possibly, the hasty expression, or unkindliness of feeling; in ourselves, from hour to hour, we have clouds and despondency, that would not be there if we understood ourselves as we ought, and if we understood our friends and families as we should."

There is no philosophic physician who will read this utterance of the Bishop, with out esteeming him a greater divine for it. Such ideas are not usually expected from the pulpit, and yet there is hardly any place, not even the professional desk of the physiologist, where they are more relevant. There is, in fact, an unthought of amount of ethics in physiology; and theology itself can hardly be competently understood by the divine who does not understand physiology, especially in its relations to the individual, interior religious life. Some one has said that the creed of a man is usually in his gall-duct. The phrase was designed as a *smart sarcasm, but it conveys no little* truth. A scientific writer refers, somewhat more generally, the sectarian partialities and separations of our country to differences of physical temperament, founding the latter chiefly in the more or less predominance of the biliary functions. The vigorous, Puritanic Calvinist, according to his theory, is a melancholic, morbidly conscientious thinker, inclined to look at the dark side of things, at justice rather than mercy. The Unitarians, Universalists, etc., are a free and easy sort of thinkers, who look almost exclusively at the benevolence of the divine government. The *Methodists are a mixture of the three, being a* conglomeration of all the elements of our population. The theory is, of course, but a half statement. The causes of differences of opinion in religion are not chiefly physical; nevertheless, it remains true that religious opinion is, in all persons, more or less modified by physical condition.

The mind is the man doubtless, but the brain is the citadel of the mind, and the stomach, morally as well as physically, underlies the brain. The cook, then, as well as the theologian and the physiologist or physician, has important relations to our happiness and morals—those morals at least *mentioned in the citation from the Episcopal ad*dress at Vineland; and who will presume to pronounce them "minor morals?" How much of human misery, in the most varied of human relations, springs from the neglect of them! How profoundly must they affect character, especially in its forming process, among children, in families! How often do they rob religious life, and all life, of moral beauty, joy and vigor! The cook, we repeat, is an imposing character, viewed *from this stand-point. He takes on a real ethic*al dignity, he is the practical physiologist. Men have wofully mistaken him, and have paid the penalty of their mistake. They have supposed him to be little more than a tickler of the palates, whereas he has their life and death in his hands, and much more. He dictates a great deal of their theology, and actuates a still greater deal of their daily morals. He often makes life intolerable and death terrible.

We are inclined to think that the health of the stomach, and consequently of the brain, depends not so much upon what a man eats, or when or *how he eats it, as upon the manner in which it* has been prepared for his eating. The former particulars are, doubtless, important, but this is supremely important. We have more gastric "complains," more dyspepsia, especially in this country, than can be found anywhere else in the world; and we have more abject cookery than any other people, not excepting the Germans. Dyspeptic Americans go in regiments to Europe for relief; they find some in England, especially if they keep to good beef and mutton, but you seldom meet with one there who is cured; he improves, but does not get well. He must go to France to get well. *Few things do you hear* oftener eulogized in Paris, by such foreign invalids, than the French cookery. It gives them new life, and, if they stay long enough, they are almost certain of a radical cure. Cookery in France is a science—the result of incredibly thorough education, and sustained by high remuneration. There are two coincident, national peculiarities in France, which, we think, must have some mutual relation. The French are the only people who *have really national cheerfulness, or gaiety,* and also the only one which has national fame in cookery. Now that Buckle is gone, we commend the problem of this coincidence to Professor Draper. Meanwhile, welcome to all French Blots, and our blessing on all "academies," "institutes," etc., which propose to rectify our stomachs as well as our heads and hearts.—*The Methodist.*

Ancient Mining in Western Europe.

From the American Journal of Mining.

Before the time of the Roman dominion, mining was carried on in many parts of Western Europe, and, although there are little or no traces left of the laws which regulated the industry of the barbarians, we know that the mining jurisprudence of the Romans, like their mining science, was affected by their conquest of those countries where the natives already practiced this art.

The Etruscans and the Sabines, in Italy, were acquainted with the use of copper and the former made early discovery of iron in the neighborhood of Elba, the specular ores of which are famous to this day. The Salassines, in Lombardy, turned the Po into new courses, established extensive washings for gold. The region of the Laurentian Novic was rich in gold, and at one time the natives insisted all over the south to resell them in its exportation, for the reason was an over stocked market, and a fall of the gold on the one hand, with increased labor on the other, threatened to ruin the mines. The Romans continued the working of the mines, and even extended them in Gaul, which was then considered the richest country in the world. The barbarians and even the Greeks derived their metals from superficial deposits of ancient peoples, and the Phœnicians and Carthaginians and afterwards the Romans, extracted them by deep mining. In fact, the art itself was planted in Spain by these foreign nations. The numerous surface deposits can no more be called mining than be gathering of bunch grass and pine nuts by our Nevada Indians can be called agriculture. Probably the Peruvians themselves, in their distant depths of antiquity, had an independent, native civilization, as Spain and Britain engaged in other commerce than mining, buying the metals of the first miners. But the Carthaginians, we know, established a system of salaries to certain workmen, and the Romans, the records of whose enslaved people fill a number of large volumes, employed free wage labor and costly wares with Rome. No doubt these mines were, in some form, the property of the State. The British Islands were the scene of a considerable native industry, comprising gold, silver, iron, copper, lead and tin. Strange it is, say the Britons seemed to have lacked or disposed, the *art of manufacturing copper*, though they practiced the more difficult metallurgy of iron. The Phœnicians traded with them secretly for tin, and the Romans by following the Phœnician ships, finally discovered the mystery of the Cassiterides. But the Britons continued, until their conquest by Cæsar, to work their own mines of lead and tin. The tin of Cornwall was shipped first to the Isle of Wight and thence to the coast of Gaul, where it was loaded upon horses and transported to Marseilles a journey of thirty days.

The New Senate.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 2.

Hon. Arthur I. Boreman was to day chosen Senator from West Virginia, and the elections of members of the United States Senate for the next Congress are now complete with the exception of the States of Virginia Mississippi and Texas, not yet reconstructed. The list of members, with the date of the expiration of their terms of office, is as follows—the names of Democrats being designated by a star (*):

MAINE.		ARKANSAS.	
W. Pitt Fessenden	1871	Alex. McDonald	1871
Hannibal Hamlin	1875	Benj. F. Rice	1875
NEW HAMPSHIRE		TENNESSEE.	
Aaron H. Cragin	1871	Joseph S. Fowler	1871
James W. Patterson	1873	Wm. G. Brownlow	1875
VERMONT.		KENTUCKY.	
Justin S. Morrill	1873	*Thomas C. McCreery	1871
George F. Edmunds	1875	*Garrett Davis	1873
MASSACHUSETTS.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Henry Wilson	1871	Waitman T. Willey	1871
Charles Sumner	1875	Arthur I. Boreman	1875
RHODE ISLAND.		OHIO.	
Henry B. Anthony	1871	John Sherman	1873
William Sprague	1875	*Allen G. Thurman	1875
CONNECTICUT.		MICHIGAN.	
Orris S. Ferry	1873	Jacob M. Howard	1871
W. A. Buckingham	1875	Zach. Chandler	1875
NEW YORK.		INDIANA.	
Roscoe Conkling	1873	Oliver P. Morton	1873
Reuben E. Fenton	1875	Daniel D. Pratt	1875
NEW JERSEY.		ILLINOIS.	
Alex. G. Cattell	1871	Richard Yates	1871
*John P. Stockton	1875	Lyman Trumbull	1873
PENNSYLVANIA.		WISCONSIN.	
Simon Cameron	1873	Timothy O. Howe	1873
John Scott	1875	Matt. H. Carpenter	1875
MARYLAND.		MINNESOTA.	
*Geo. Vickers	1873	*Daniel S. Norton	1871
*Wm. T. Hamilton	1875	Alex. Ramsey	1873
DELAWARE.		IOWA.	
*Willard Saulsbury	1871	James W. Grimes	1871
*Thomas F. Bayard	1875	James Harlan	1873
NORTH CAROLINA.		MISSOURI.	
Joseph C. Abbott	1871	Charles D. Drake	1873
John Pool	1871	Carl Schurz	1875
SOUTH CAROLINA.		KANSAS.	
Thomas J. Robertson	1871	Edmund G. Ross	1871
Fred. A. Sawyer	1873	S. C. Pomeroy	1873
GEORGIA.		NEBRASKA.	
*Homer V. M. Miller	1871	John M. Thayer	1871
Joshua Hill	1875	Thomas W. Tipton	1875
FLORIDA.		NEVADA.	
Thomas W. Osborn	1873	James W. Nye	1873
Abijah Gilbert	1875	Wm. M. Stewart	1875
ALABAMA.		CALIFORNIA.	
Willard Warner	1871	Cornelius Cole	1873
George E. Spencer	1873	*Eugene Casserly	1873
LOUISIANA.		OREGON.	
John S. Harris	1871	George H. Williams	1871
Wm. Pitt Kellogg	1873	Henry W. Corbett	1873

Recapitulation—(Georgia omitted, its Senators not having yet been admitted)—Republicans, 56. Democrats, 10.

Of the fourteen new Senators, ten are now in the halls of Congress. Eleven Senators and five Representatives of the winter session (1860–61) next preceding the war, are now in the Senate. The Senators of Maine, Massachusetts and Iowa are the same as ten years ago. Mr. Sumner is "father of the Senate," by virtue of eighteen years' *continuous* service. To Mr. Harlan's thirteen years as Senator should be added four years served as Vice President. Mr. Cameron's service, ante dating all his colleagues, is yet only ten years.

Ernest Jones.

Ernest Jones, whose premature death in England was announced by the Cable recently, was a man of some mark, with a singular history. He was one of the leaders of the great Chartist movement which at one time threatened to become a powerful revolutionary force in England, but *which collapsed so suddenly and completely in* 1848. Ernest Jones had flung himself into the movement with all the generous impetuosity of youth and a free spirit. He was a man of education and social position. He threw away his place in society for the sake of the cause which he had adopted; and he deliberately renounced a large property, which would otherwise have come to him from his uncle, rather than promise even to abstain from active participation in the Chartist movement. In 1848 he was tried for a seditious speech, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The sentence was carried out with unusual and *unexcusable harshness. When Mr. Jones came* out of prison he found Chartism dead and buried. He was a barrister by profession, and he applied himself quietly to his practice at the bar, only taking part in political movements when they came directly in his way. He retained, however, all the strength of his early convictions; and he always ranked among the most extreme of the Radical body. A large section of the steady-going Liberals were for a while impatient and intolerant of him, and when he presented himself, on one occasion, at a meeting in Manchester (we think), where Mr Bright was the principal *speaker, the vast majority of the audience refused* to listen to him. Even Mr Bright's intervention failed to secure a hearing for Ernest Jones, and the latter was at last literally forced off the platform. Of late years, however, this intolerance lost a good deal of its force and Ernest Jones began to be respected by men to whom his name was once a sound of terror. With the working classes of the northern and midland counties in England he was always popular, and there was great anxiety felt to secure his return as one of the members for Manchester. A year or two ago, he carried on an extraordinary rhetorical controversy, on the subject of Democracy, with Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh—a brilliant, scholarly, fantastic Tory. The champions made successive speeches in a public hall in Edinburgh, and Jones undoubtedly displayed great reading and scholarship as well as eloquence. He was a candidate for the representation of Manchester at the late general elections but was defeated. It appears, however, that a petition is to be brought, and with every chance of success against the one Conservative who was returned and the Liberal party agreed to decide by ballot among themselves as to *the end of the day* they would adopt in the event of the Tory being unseated. The result of the ballot was the adoption of Ernest Jones, in preference to so influential and distinguished a Liberal of the old school as Milner Gibson. Just as the doors of the House of Commons, which he had so often and so vainly striven to enter, seemed actually opening to admit him, Ernest Jones. He died prematurely, and at the very moment when for the first time, his life-long and honorable aim had appeared to have secured a triumph.

Ernest Jones was a poet of no mean order. He had been educated in Germany, and had published *some admirable translations from the poems* of Uhlegrath and of other German singers. For of years ago he warmly advocated in England the then unpopular and much misunderstood cause of Schleswig Holstein. As a poet of the people, he was [illegible] and unpretending. He early [illegible] and created a greater sensation in England than that of many a man possessing higher ability and wider influence.

A Texan was sent from Galveston to New London recently, one day last summer with a bag of green corn, to sell. He was up all day, and returned with the bag unopened, when he inquired with the most soothing: "There is no use in your going up and selling it yourself. I have been all over New London with it, and nobody said anything about green corn. Two or three fellers asked me what I had in my bag, and I told them it was none of their business. This reminds one of certain business men, to be found in every community who do not or will not recognize the benefit of advertising their business.

The Rogers Murder

From the N. Y. Times Feb 6

It is now about twelve years since Dr Burdell was murdered, yet his *murderer* has not been discovered. The assassination was carefully planned, like a "mystery." The Coroner of the period, at an early stage of what was pompously and facetiously styled the investigation, made up his mind that Mrs. Cunningham did the murder, and from that moment he shaped the inquiry to prove that fact. The evidence to which most weight was given was such as sustained that theory. Some of it was clearly manufactured for the purpose, and was the most eagerly welcomed. Clews were thrown out, from time to time, looking in other directions; these were carefully disregarded. For all the public know, the actual murderer was allowed to take the stand and swear to a tissue of falsehoods, concocted for the purpose of screening himself by fastening the crime on an innocent party. It is generally conceded that the Burdell inquest was the most disgraceful performance ever imposed on our excited public, under the guise of an investigation of a hide

The Guests of the Heart.

oft falls through the gathering twilight
The rain from the dripping eaves,
nd stirs with a tremulous rustle
The dead and the dying leaves;
While afar in the midst of the shadows,
I hear the sweet voices of bells
Come borne on the wind of the Autumn,
That fitfully rises and swells

They call and they answer each other—
They answer and mingle again—
As the deep and the shrill in an anthem
Make harmony still in their strain
As the voices of sentinels mingle
In the mountainous regions of snow,
Till from hill-top to hill-top a chorus
Floats down to the valleys below.

The shadows, the fire-light of even,
The sound of the rains distant chime,
Come bringing, with rain softly dropping,
Sweet thoughts of a shadowy time
The slumberous sense of seclusion,
From storm and intruders aloof,
We feel when we hear in the midnight
The patter of the rain on the roof

When the spirit goes forth in its yearning,
To take all its wanderers home,
Or, afar in the regions of fancy,
Delight on swift pinions to roam
I quietly sit by the fire-light—
The fire-light as bright and so warm—
For I know that those only who love me
Will seek me through shadow and storm.

But should they be absent this evening,
Should even the household depart—
Deserted I should not be lonely,
There still would be guests in my heart.
The faces of friends that I cherish,
The smile and the glance and the tone,
Will haunt me wherever I wander;
And thus I am never alone.

With those who have left far behind them
The joys and the sorrows of time—
We sang the sweet songs of the angel
In a purer and holier clime!
Then darkly, O evening of Autumn,
Your *rain and your shadows may fall;*
My loved and my lost ones you bring me—
My heart hold a feast with them all.
—*Chamber's Journal.*

Forbidden Fruit.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

n the "good old times" men played skit- and tilted at one another with spears, and nt out hunting the deer, and came back l danced galliards with lovely ladies; and ely ladies rode palfreys and jennets, and nt after herons with hawks, and played the ady Bountiful," and found great amuse- nt in the "lower classes," who were al- ys grateful and wore clean gowns much inched.

It is all changed. We are crowded into eat cities, and are crowding ourselves fear- ly with each coming day. We have no om to play, even if we had time, out of ors. It is a misfortune, for all know what ital thing sunshine and good air were in ose "good old times," and that no methods ve been invented to dispense with them. ght comes then, and the daywork being ne, we look for amu ent and relaxa- n—change of thought and scene. We find ase in gas-lighted halls and saloons. Then e great lager beer shops are filled with men, omen and tobacco—the dance-houses their hinges so that entrance is easy— ery grop-shop is thronged with devotees ho dis- Grant, Ixion, Grecian Bend, the [illegible] law, the waltz con, &c. All is ms inevitable and most of it is bad, d ph sically as well as morally; none of ese y ld tend to wholesomeness, none of em expand the lungs or delight the soul or [illegible] g ge.

We come now to our eight theatres, soon be ins d to eleven. They are gay, ey are comfortable. To them throng night- the [illegible] crowd, to see what? [illegible] Gods Knowles, Bulwer— [illegible] sters of the stage? to enjoy trag- [illegible] flyers? With a single excep- on, they do not. They witness nude wo- en, red fire, [illegible] hair, purple wings, ure clouds, gaudy vestalties, and they will l lady if they do not see a vilish dance like e can-can, and do not have their ears tin- ed with singularly indelicate jokes and [illegible] go to the [illegible] d try to enjoy the music and whatever they n enjoy, but it will not do to blush; that rdant [illegible] is not permitted; they must t it out with blonde if not with appro- ative zeal. This is all "forbidden fruit," d [illegible] try to think it delicious. The pro- miity is as old as Mist- Eve, and it may nger to the "low day." But will it not in- [illegible] in the [illegible] of Rome, until we [illegible] in corruption and ruin! From e day when Thersee found her fortune and er fame [illegible] ging vile Rome for the [illegible] ion of Pa- [illegible] has ruled on- ard like [illegible] rider, and [illegible] y er imitators [illegible] ladies of Paris. [illegible] are [illegible] to t- that [illegible] ed naked, [illegible] to [illegible] a [illegible] you [illegible] to have [illegible] not [illegible] you may wish it, [illegible] rather [illegible] to [illegible] it, not delight to [illegible] over [illegible] you know it [illegible] But we [illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] overan- the [illegible] while we point at this, let us ay that so far "Wallack's" has not gone own into the sink to fish up monsters, but [illegible] ily pursued its way and has given us [illegible], comedy and farce in legitimate [illegible], *and has made money by it—more,* (we ould fain hope,) in the end, than the seek- rs for sensation and prurience. Long may Wallack continue in this good and wholesome ay! And Booth and Brougham, who are bout to [illegible] in the race for popular favor, e hope and believe that they will have faith n a decent public, in an honest wish for re- utable amusement, in an existing demand or wit and humor rather than legs and lan- erns, for literature rather than lascivious- ess, and, believing so, will *try to give these* o us in fair measure. We hope yet to see omething done by Americans for the Ameri- an stage, and that wit and wisdom may yet ake the place of some of the tedious old lays imported from the British Isles. We ope—but we also fear.

The currency which the most transpar- nt and absurd scientific hoaxes find in this ountry is astonishing. A while ago the sen- ation was an immense serpent in Tennessee, hose skin was to be presented to Andrew ohnson. Then came a modern saurian cast shore on the coast of Maine, for which gassiz had offered a fabulous price. Then here had been discovered at Sauk Rapids, linn., the sarcophagi of a race of giants hich were eleven feet tall. The latest hoax s an account of the exploration of a cave in Rock Island, concocted by somebody of about the literary ability of the author of the Mor- mon Bible, giving an account of magnificent hrin, unique inscriptions, colossal figures, brazen obelisks, pictured bears, lions, and elephants, and other animals, American and ! Absurdly enough, *the scribbler who* writes the account found no difficulty in read- ng the Indian characters, and found such fa- miliar words as "Sheol," and "All hope aban- don ye who enter here!"—*Independent.*

General Relief Committee, I. O. O. F. of Portland, Oregon.

C. H. MARVIN, President, Second str., between Clay and Columbia
EDWARD KUHLE, Secretary, 73 Front street.
C. V. WINTZINGERODE, Treasurer, 77 Front street.
J. S. Rosenbaum, 45 Front street
A. M. Lovejoy, 73 First street
Jacob Stitz, Corner Front and Washington streets,
S. Stafford, Insane Asylum,
S. L. Stone, 111 Front street,
C. A. Dolph, 100 Front street.
P. Kelly, East Portland
R. S. Chatfield, 113 First street.
W. W. Spaulding, corner First and Alder streets.
feb2 1tly

Multnomah Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o'clock on Saturday evenings of each week All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. C. T.

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No 16 North Front street.
By order of M E H P

Nonpareil Lodge No. 86, I. O. G. T.—Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. Hall in Poppleton's building, First Street, between Yamhill and Taylor Members in good standing are invited to attend
y7dtf By order of the W. C. T.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 7 o'clock in Stark's building, third story, opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order o. N. G.
Portland, February 18 1868 dtf

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in Stark's building, third story opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.
Feb. 4, 1868. dtf

San Francisco.

STOW FOUNDATION PAVEMENT

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18, 1869

Hon. Frank McCoppin, Mayor of San Francisco—Dear Sir You have now been [illegible] with our City Government as Supervisor and Mayor for the past nine years. During which time you must have given a great deal of attention to Street Paving, and I now ask it as a special favor to me, that you give me, by in writing, the result of your convictions relative to the several styles of street paving now in use in this city. In so doing you will much oblige

Your obedient servant,
H. F. WILLIAMS.
President Stow Foundation Pavement Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 20th, 1869

Henry F Williams, Esq., President of the S F P Co.—Dear Sir Your communication of yesterday requesting me to give in writing my opinion relative to the several kinds of street pavement now in use in this city, is before me, and in reply I would say, that at the time I became a municipal officer of this city, in 1850, and for many years thereafter cobble-stone was the only kind of pavement used by the city in its corporate, and by individuals in their individual capacity About five years ago the Nicolson pavement was introduced here by Mr J J. Robbins, assignee of the owner of the patent, and was received with much favor by our citizens Very many portions of our streets are now paved with the Nicolson Pavement, so-called—still later—that is to say about two years ago, the "Stow Foundation Pavement" was introduced here by the inventor, and many of our *public streets have since been paved with that pavement*

A sufficient length of time has I think elapsed, to enable any person who has given the subject any attention to form an intelligent opinion as to the merits of the respective wooden pavements—of course, I leave the cobble-stones out of view entirely—and I have come to the conclusion, that, in many respects, such as adaptability to our wants and in durability, the Stow is the superior pavement. But, were the two pavements equal in every other respect, the facility with which the Stow can be taken up and relaid, whenever it becomes necessary to displace it for the purpose of laying down gas and water pipes, should, in my judgment, entitle it to preference and public favor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK McCOPPIN.
Mayor of the City of San Francisco

We, the undersigned, have carefully read the above letter from his Honor, Frank McCoppin, to H. F Williams, Esq., upon the subject of street paving, and we fully indorse every word it contains.

MONROE ASHBURY, Supervisor 6th District
P. H. CANAVAN, *Supervisor 11th District*
A. J. SHEARER, Supervisor 9th District
C. H. STANYAN, Supervisor 12th District and Chairman Street Committee
ED. FLAHERTY, Supervisor 5d District.
JOHN HARROLD, Supervisor 2d District
HENRY WINKLE, Supervisor 1st District.
EDWARD NUNAN, Supervisor 10th District.
D. D. SHATTUCK, Supervisor 6th District.
RICHARD RING, Supervisor 7th District.
J. B. B. CAVALIER, Supervisor 8th District.
R. BEVERLY COLE, Supervisor 4th District.
M. C. SMITH, Superintendent of streets.
GEORGE COFRAN, Ex-Superintendent of streets
D. J. VAN ORDEN, Dep. Supt. of streets.
J. N. OURSON, Dep Supt of streets
D. S. DIKEMAN, Dep. Supt Streets.
JOHN D GRISWOLD, Dep Supt of streets
R. A ROBINSON, Dep Supt of streets
JOHN F DOLSE, Agent California Pulley Works
J. W WILLIARD, Agent California Pulley Works
POTTER & GOVE, Eureka Wharf and Warehouse
LEWIS P SAGE, Cowell's Warehouse
JAMES SCOTT, U S Bonded Warehouse
L. L. ROBINSON, Civil Engineer
J. W. STOW, Agent Russell & Erwin's Manufacturing Company
EDMOND SCOTT, Real Estate Agent.
GEORGE A. WORN, Real Estate Agent.
CHARLES MAYNE, President Market street Railroad Company.
J. M. McDONALD, President Potrero and Bay View Railroad Co.
M. SKELLY, Superintendent North Beach and Mission Railroad Co.
S. HEYDENFELDT, Lawyer and Ex Supreme Judge.
C. O'CONNOR, Builder
GEO. F. BRAGG & CO., Merchants.
WM. P. HUMPHREYS, *City and County Surveyor*
GEO. C. POTTER, Ex-City and County Surveyor from 1862 to 1867.
JOSEPH H. McDOUGALL, City and County Attorney
D. E. MARTIN, Superintendent of American-Russian Commercial Co.
J. A DONOHOE, President San Francisco Gas Co.
W. F BABCOCK, Pres. Spring Valley Water Works Co
GEO H. ELLIOT, Major of Engineers, U S A.
feb18 d1m4p

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Orders sent to them by telegraph or otherwise will be filled at same rates as if sent to me direct.
July 1st, 1866. dtf N. W. SPAULDING

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The Tables will constantly be supplied with every luxury the Market affords The American Exchange Coach, with Red Lights, will be at the Wharves and Depots, to convey passengers to the Hotel free.
ob1d2m4p TIMOTHY SARGENT, Proprietor

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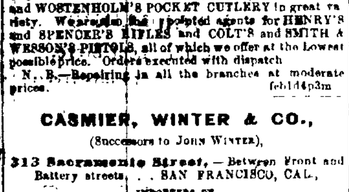
feb1dw2m



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feb 11 d3m4p

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE FIRM OF GOULDING & BACON IS DISsolved, by mutual consent H Goulding continues the business of the Portland Machine Works, Second street, and will pay all the debts owing by the firm, and collect all debts due to the said firm.
H. GOULDING,
F N BACON
Portland, Jan. 8, 1869 j9d3pt

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3,000 LBS., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL at H. PITTOCK'S.
d12 d1m

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NEWS INK,

In 50 and 25 lb. Kegs,

ALWAYS ON HAND AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

FREIGHT ADDED

H. L. PITTOCK,

No 5 Washington St.,

PORTLAND.

Upper Columbia and Idaho.

NOTICE.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S Fast Freight Line

TO IDAHO!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FROM AND AFTER JUNE 1ST, 1868 UNTIL further notice, our rates for FAST FREIGHT will be as follows:

From Portland to	Express Ranch	18	cents per pound.
" " "	Silver City	33	" " "
" " "	Idaho City	30	" " "
" " "	Boise City	23	" " "
" " "	*Intermediate*	14	" " "
" " "	Umatilla	15	" " "
" " "	Baker	17	" " "

Portland, June 4, 1868
je4dtf WELLS FARGO & CO.

JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

UMATILLA, OREGON.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE STOCK OF MESSRS *FRANKENTHAL & HAAS, having taken their*
FIRE-PROOF STONE WAREHOUSE
We are now prepared to receive consignments of Goods to be Forwarded to all parts of the Mines in Oregon, Idaho and Owyhee. *All matters connected with the* Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.
☞ Consignments of Goods solicited Mark Goods "Care of J R F Umatilla"

A FULL STOCK OF
Clothing, Groceries and Provisions,
MECHANICS' MINERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
IRON AND STEEL,
always on hand, and will be sold LOW FOR CASH.
my14tf JOHN R FOSTER & CO.

JOHN HAILEY'S

PIONEER LINE OF

Concord Coaches!

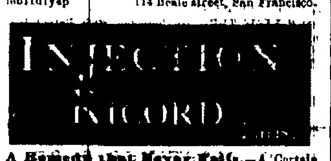
CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS and
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS.
We are now prepared to Book Passengers Direct to
Shasta City, Willow Creek Mines!
THROUGH TO SHASTA IN THREE DAYS!
FARE FROM UMATILLA. $32 00

LEAVES UMATILLA EVERY MORNING AT 8 o'clock for Willow Creek Mines, Boise City and all intermediate points. JOHN HAILEY, Proprietor.
Jan. 1, 1869. R. H. CARDWELL, Agent.
j4tf

SMITH BRO.'S IRON WORKS!

First St., bet. Main and Salmon,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES
MILL MACHINERY of all kinds;
IRON and BRASS CASTINGS, FORGINGS and PATTERNS, of all descriptions;
IRON RAILINGS and FENCES for Houses, Cemeteries, &c., &c.
REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to by [illegible] mechanics. je80dtf

CAMERON'S
STEAM PUMPS,
PICKERING'S
Engine Regulators,
The best in Existence.
DAVID STODDART,
feb1ld1y4p 114 Beale street, San Francisco.



A Remedy that Never Fails.—A Certain, Safe and Speedy Cure for GONORRHŒA, Etc.
INJECTION RICORD, PARIS.
Is the only Remedy that can be relied on for the certain safe and speedy cure of Gonorrhœa in all its stages, and Chronic Gleet of the longest standing. No internal medicine is necessary when the Remedy is used, and persons who for months, and even years, have suffered from these diseases, and tried all other things in vain, can calculate upon Speedy and Permanent Cure by the proper use of the Never-failing Remedy.
CAUTION.—None genuine without the written signature of RICORD on the wrapper, the name—INJECTION RICORD, PARIS, blown in the glass of the bottle with cap of similar description.
Agents, San Francisco, Cal.,
B LEFEVRE & CO., Druggists,
Corner Dupont and Washington streets
For sale by all Druggists. d22d3m4p

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—This is to give notice that on the 18th day of January, 1869, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John A Carr of Portland, Multnomah Co. State of Oregon, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of Hill & Mulkey, Portland, Oregon, before W. Lair Hill, Register, on the 3d day of March A D 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
AL ZIEBER,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
By W. H. West, Deputy j10d30d

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 18TH day of January, 1869, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the State of Oregon against the estate of William H. Spencer, of Portland, in the county of Multnomah in said District, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or his use, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, and debtor, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Hill & Mulkey in Portland, aforesaid, before W Lair Hill, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 4th day of March A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M
AL ZIEBER,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger
By W H West, Deputy j9d3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 18TH day of January, 1869, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States against the estate of O. Smiley, of Willamette Precinct, in the county of Multnomah in said District, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or his use, and the transfer of any property by him, and debtor, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Hill & Mulkey, in Portland, aforesaid, before W. Lair Hill, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 4th day of March A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
AL. ZIEBER,
U. S. Marshal & ex-officio Messenger
By W. H. West, Deputy j9d3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 18TH day of January A D 1869, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, against the estate of James Hewell, of Portland in the county of Multnomah, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or his use, and the transfer of any property by him said debtor, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Hill & Mulkey, in Portland, aforesaid, before W. Lair Hill, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 4th day of March, A D 1869, at 10 o'clock A M
AL ZIEBER,
U S Marshal & ex-officio Messenger
By W H West, Deputy j9d3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 18TH day of January A D 1869, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, against the estate of James H. Howell, of Portland, in the county of Multnomah, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or his use, and the transfer of any property by him said debtor, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Hill & Mulkey, in Portland, aforesaid, before W. Lair Hill, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 4th day of March, A D 1869, at 10 o'clock A M
AL ZIEBER,
U S Marshal & ex-officio Messenger
By W H West, Deputy j9d3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 18TH day of January, 1869, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States against the estate of Tobias Thomas of Portland, in the county of Multnomah in said District, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or his use, and the transfer of any property by him, and debtor, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Hill & Mulkey, in Portland, aforesaid, before W. Lair Hill, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 4th day of March, A D 1869, at 10 o'clock A M.
AL ZIEBER,
U S Marshal & ex-officio Messenger
By W H West, Deputy j9d3w

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AL ZIEBER,
U S Marshal & ex-officio Messenger
By W H West, Deputy j9d3w

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AL ZIEBER,
U S Marshal & ex-officio Messenger
By W H West, Deputy j9d3w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 18TH day of January A D 1869, a warrant of Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon, against the estate of James H. Howell, of Portland in the county of Multnomah, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or his use, and the transfer of any property by him said debtor, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Hill & Mulkey, in Portland, aforesaid, before W. Lair Hill, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 4th day of March, A D 1869, at 10 o'clock A M.
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U S Marshal & ex-officio Messenger
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AL ZIEBER,
U S Marshal & ex-officio Messenger
By W H West, Deputy j9d3w

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Oregon.

*Albany, Linn County,	Lebanon, Linn,
Antelope, Clatsop,	*Lecomt Grove, Douglas,
Aurora, Marion,	Little Elk, Benton,
Applegate, Jackson,	Lowisville, Polk,
Amity, Yamhill,	Liberty, Benton,
Ashland Mills, Jackson,	
Auburn, Baker,	Milwaukie, Clackamas,
Amity ville Marion,	Mitchell's Station, Umatilla,
	Muddy, Yamhill,
Belpassi, Marion,	Myrtle Creek, Douglas,
Bridgeport, Polk,	Marshall, Umatilla,
Butterville Marion,	Mountain House Yamhill,
Buena Vista, Polk,	Mt Munnville, Yamhill
Baker City, Baker,	Monmouth, Polk,
Bethel, Polk,	Meadowville, Umatilla,
Brownsville, Linn,	Mcdalla, Clackamas,
Bloomington Linn,	
Butte Creek, Clackamas,	North Yamhill, Yamhill,
Boon, Clackamas,	Needy, Clackamas,
Bridge Creek Clackamas,	Neatecktun, Tillamook,
Beaver, Clackamas,	Newellsville, Marion,
	Newton Benton,
*Corvallis, Benton,	Newport, Benton,
*Canyon City, Grant,	
Centerville, Washington,	Oakland, Douglas,
Cottage Grove, Lane,	Oswego Clackamas,
Canyonville, Douglas,	*Oregon City Clackamas,
Cuttingsville, Clackamas,	Orodell, Union county
Cecils, Umatilla county,	
Clear Creek, Clackamas Co.	Peoria, Linn,
Cayuse, Umatilla county,	Pleasant Hill, Lane,
Coast Fork, Lane,	Port Orford, Curry,
Cove, Union,	Phoenix, Jackson,
Chetcoe, Curry,	Pine Linn,
	*Portland, Multnomah,
*Dallas, Wasco,	Pass Creek, Douglas,
Diamond Hill, Linn,	Philomath, Benton,
Damascus Clackamas,	
*Dallas, Polk,	Randolph, Coos,
Darton, Yamhill,	*Roseburg, Douglas,
Deschutes, Wasco,	Rockwall, Polk,
	Rainer, Columbia,
Elkton Douglas,	Rock Point, Jackson,
Empire City, Coos,	*Rattlesnake, Lane,
Express Ranch Baker,	
East Portland, Multnomah,	Salt Creek, Polk,
*Eugene City, Lane,	Scio, Linn,
Eagle Creek, Clackamas,	Scottsburg, Douglas,
Ellensburg, Curry,	Sandiway Lane,
Eola, Polk,	Sheridan, Yamhill,
	Starr's Point, Benton,
Forest Grove, Washington,	St. Louis, Marion
Franklin, Linn,	Sublimity, Marion,
	Salem, Marion,
Gaberville Douglas,	Scotia, Wasco,
Glad Tidings Clackamas,	Sauvie's Island, Multnomah,
Grant's Pass, Jackson,	Silverton, Marion,
Gardiner, Douglas,	*Slate Creek, Josephine*,
Grand Ronde, Polk,	Springville, Multnomah,
	St Helens, Columbia,
Hillsboro, Washington,	Summerville, Union,
Harrisburg, Linn,	St. Clair, Marion,
Hood River, Wasco,	Summit, Benton,
	Springfield, Lane,
Independence, Polk,	
	Tillamook, Tillamook,
Jefferson, Marion,	Toledo, Benton.
Jacksonville, Jackson,	
Jordan Valley, Baker,	*Umatilla, Umatilla,
	Umpqua City, Douglas,
Kellogg's, Douglas,	Union, Union,
Kerby, Josephine,	
King's Valley, Benton,	Waconda, Marion,
	West Chehalem, Yamhill,
*LaGrande, Union,	Willow Springs Jackson,
Lawn Arbor, Polk,	Waldo, Josephine,
Lackamute, Polk,	*Willamette Forks, Lane*,
Leland, Josephine,	Wheatland, Yamhill
Long Tom, Lane,	Westport, Clatsop county,
Lincoln, Polk,	Wasco, Wasco,
*Lafayette, Yamhill,	
Lancaster, Lane,	Yaquina, Benton.

Washington Territory.

Arcadia, Mason county,	Olequa, Cowlitz county,
	Oak Point, Cowlitz,
*Boisfort, Lewis,	Oysterville, Pacific,
Blakely, King,	Oakland, Mason,
Beaver, Thurston county,	*Olympia, Thurston,
Bruceport, Chehalis,	
Black River, King,	Pekin, Clark,
	Port Discovery, Jefferson,
Cascades, Skamania,	Port Townsend, Jefferson,
Cathlamet, Wahkiakum,	Pen d'Oreille, Nez Perces,
Chehalis Point, Chehalis,	Port Ludlow, Jefferson,
Coal Bank, Thurston,	Port Madison, Kitsap,
Cowlitz, Lewis,	Port William, Kitsap,
Castle Rock, Cowlitz,	Port Angeles, Clallam Co,
Cedarville, Chehalis,	
Claquato, Lewis,	Seattle, King,
Coveland, *Island*,	*Snohomish, Snohomish*,
Coupville, Island,	Swinomish, Island,
	Seabeck, Kitsap,
Delta, Walla Walla,	Skokomish, Mason,
	Sherwood Mills, Mason,
Elma, Chehalis.	*Steilacoom, Pierce,
Eley's Landidg, Island,	Saunders' Prairie, Thurston,
	Skookumchuck, Thurston,
Fort Colville, Stevens,	Spokane Bridge, Stevens Co
Fort Willapa, Pacific,	Slaughter, King county,
Fisher's Landing, Clarke,	
Fort Stevens, Thurston,	Teekalet, Kitsap,
Franklin, Pierce,	Tumwater, Thurston,
Freeport, Cowlitz county,	Tulalip, Island,
	Tukannon, Walla Walla,
Grand Mound, Thurston,	Touchet, Walla Walla,
Grand Prairie, Lewis,	
	Unionville, Whatcom,
Hunter, Chehalis,	Union Ridge, Clarke,
Hoquiam Chehalis,	Utsalady, Island,
	Unity, Pacific,
Kamilchie, Mason,	
Klama, Cowlitz,	*Vancouver, Clarke,
Lincoln, Clarke,	*Walla Walla, Walla Walla,
	Wynokee, Chehalis,
Miami Prairie, Thurston,	Wallula, Walla Walla,
Monticello, Cowlitz,	Whatcom, Whatcom,
Montesano, Chehalis,	White River, King,
Mukilteo, Snohomish,	
Marlin's Bluff, Clark,	Yelm, Thurston.
New Dungineas, Clallam,	

Idaho Territory.

Atlanta City, Alturas Co,	Mount Idaho, Nez Perces Co.
	Middleton, Ada,
*Boise City, Boise county,	Malade City,
	Montgomery, Ada,
Centerville, Boise,	Martinsville, Idaho county,
Elk City, Nez Perces,	Oro, Owyhee,
Eagle Rock, Oneida,	
	Payetteville, Ada,
French Ranch, Nez Perces,	Placerville, Boise,
Florence City, Idaho,	Pierce City, Shoshone,
Fort Hall, Oneida,	Pioneerville, Boise,
	Pen d'Oreille, Nez Perces,
Horse Shoe Bend, Boise Co.,	
Hailey, Ada,	Slate Creek,
	*Silver City, Owyhee,
Idaho City, Boise,	Shepherdsville, Ada,
John Day's Creek, Idaho,	Union, Ada,
*Lewiston, Nez Perces.	Weiser Ranch, Ada,
Little Kamas,	White Bird, Oneida,
	Warnerville, Boise.

* Money Order Offices.
The Post Office at Portland, Oregon, is a depository for mail bags, locks and keys.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREgon for the county of Multnomah—Henry L. Pittock

The Daily Evening Bulletin.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1869

CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates..... ..... 70@72½
New York Gold Quotations..... ..... 140¾

THE "WILLAMETTE FARMER."—We have received the first number of the *Willamette Farmer*, agricultural paper, published at Salem, by A. L. Stinson, publisher and proprietor, and John Minto, editor. It is an eight page weekly and presents not only a neat appearance, but is well filled with valuable and interesting matter. We judge from the first number that the farmers and mechanics will want it not only for the information it will contain pertaining especially to their vocations, but for its current, general and local news. We clip the following from its introductory article, as showing the aims of the paper and the manner in which it will be conducted:

"The paper will advocate and labor for all interests that will advance the prosperity of the farmer and mechanic, and will have in view especially the objects set forth in the Constitution of the Society, viz: To encourage the cultivation of the soil, and the agricultural development of the State; to foster every branch of mechanical and household arts calculated to increase the happiness of home life; and to extend and facilitate the various branches of mining and manufacturing interests. To the support of a paper thus devoted to the chief means of advancing the material interests of society, we invite all.

The paper will be neutral as between political parties, and will speak of no proposed measures only as they affect the interests of the many. Whenever any measure becomes partisan, it will cease to claim a place in the *Farmer*—neither will anything calculated to wound the feelings of any particular sect or religious denomination find room in its pages. *It will be the earnest endeavor of* those conducting the paper to make it minister to the happiness of every home which it may enter, and to the prosperity of every well-intentioned member of society."

The following is a resolution adopted by the Board of Managers of the State Agricultural Society at a recent meeting, which will fully explain the relations of the Society with the *Farmer*:

"Whereas, The Board of Managers of the Oregon State Agricultural Society has contracted with A. L. Stinson for the publication of the *Willamette Farmer*, a weekly newspaper, at Salem, to be commenced in March next, and to be devoted to the agricultural and other industrial interests of the State. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Oregon State Agricultural Society hereby most heartily recommend that paper to every farmer, mechanic, merchant and professional man in the State and adjoining Territories, and urge that all support may be given the *Farmer* in subscription and advertisements, that will insure success beyond a doubt."

FUDGE.—The *Commercial* of last evening says: "This afternoon a light column of blue smoke could be plainly seen, slowly ascending upward from the summit of Mount Hood. It floated for a while in a southern direction, and finally settled around the point and side of this old monarch. This is one of the many premonitions of a volcanic disaster, of which this mountain has from time to time given token. What is to be the consequences arising from these certain indications of a long pent up and smothering fire, that must for ages have raged far down in the heart of this monarch of the Cascades, we can dare to venture; but it appears no delightful task to reconcile the mind to a Western Vesuvius on the verge of Webfoot valley." It is hardly necessary to say that the above is sheer *fudge*, just about a piece with all the rest of the *fudgery* talk concerning the ascension of smoke from the Cascade mountain peaks. The "column of blue smoke" seen yesterday on Mount Hood was as clear a case of aqueous vapor as any that ever hung over the Wallamet river on a frosty morning.

ORO FINO THEATER.—*Messrs. Lappeus & Knowles*, the [illegible] of Oro Fino Theater, have concluded to reorganize the interior of their building so as to better accommodate the audience; and a number of workmen have been engaged for the last two days in making the desired alterations. A new floor is being laid, or rather a [illegible]tion of platforms rising one above the other from the orchestra railing back to the end of the hall. The elevation at the end of the room opposite the stage will be not far from ten feet, and at the head of the stairway, about four feet. This will afford every person in the audience a chance to see the stage over the heads of all sitting in front. The [illegible] in the room will be [illegible]ased one for which all the [illegible]-goers will heartily thank the proprietors. It is intended, we learn, to have this and all other [illegible]tions completed before the return of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], so that the place will be ready for [illegible].

[illegible] We [illegible] from the *Daily Ne[illegible]* of yesterday the following: The [illegible] in the river is still falling, and navigation [illegible] day [illegible] more difficult. [illegible] was running on the [illegible] on Monday that a petition was being circulated in Portland asking the President of the United States to pass the Blue Mountain mail robbers.....Mr. A. B. Ormsby, County Treasurer, gives the amount of money now on hand in the County Treasury, [illegible] for the use of the common schools of this county, for the year 1869. The amount remaining in the Treasury from 1866 and 1868 is $258 16. Collected from fines in coin, $6 80; from fines collected in currency, $2 64, equal to $2 10 in coin; apportionment for 1868, $6,800; making a sum total of $6,966 76.

POMPEROY BROS.—Mr. Richardson, contracting mason, began yesterday morning to lay the foundations of Capt. Gilman's brick, at the corner of Alder and First. The building is to be of brick, two stories high, and will have a front of forty-six feet on First, with a depth of sixty-five feet along Alder. The lower story will be divided into two store rooms of equal dimensions. The excavations for Mr. Strowbridge's building along side, are nearly completed and the walls will probably be put up at the same time with those of Capt. Gilman's. Mr. Strowbridge's building will have a front of twenty-three feet on First and a depth of eighty-five feet. Mr. Richardson is contractor for the masonry and Mr. McDonald, for the wood work.

PRETTY GOOD WORK.—The value of the steam fire engines was very well illustrated yesterday when there was occasion for filling a cistern remote from all others and too high to be filled by the hydrants. The engine belonging to No. 4 was stationed at the cistern, corner of Jefferson and Third streets, from which the forced water through [illegible] hundred feet of hose to the cistern at the corner of Jefferson and Seventh streets. This latter [illegible] is about sixty feet above the one from which water was taken; and yet the engine forced into it [illegible] water in sixty minutes with a head [illegible] of steam. We call that pretty [illegible].

[illegible].—For the last week or two, a sort of [illegible] cold has prevailed among the people of this city. The attack begins like a severe ordinary cold, with chilling sensations accompanied or followed by raging fever, lasting in most cases several days and leaving the patient with a cough and very sensitive lungs. Generally, when it starts in with one member of a family, it "goes through" all the rest of them. We have known several instances where every member of a family of half a dozen or more, has been sick at the same time, though the severity of the distemper has seldom called for the services of a physician.

CIRCUIT COURT—UPTON JUDGE.—The following were the proceedings in the Circuit Court yesterday:

State of Oregon vs Jack Williams; indicted for larceny; verdict of jury, guilty as charged in the indictment, with recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Thursday set for pronouncing sentence.

State of Oregon vs John Williams; indicted for larceny; *verdict of jury, guilty as charged in the indictment, with* recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Thursday set for pronouncing sentence.

State of Oregon vs J. H. Lappeus; jury empanneled.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—DEADY, JUDGE.—Proceedings of Tuesday, March 2d:

United States vs. steamship *Fideliter*; libel for forfeiture; motion by libellant for continuance; to be heard Wednesday morning.

United states vs. Clark M. Sturtevant; indictment for having a letter; defendant arraigned and plea of not guilty.

Adjourned till Wednesday at 10 A. M.

MINING EXCITEMENT.—There is a great deal of talk in this city about going to the White Pine Mines, and we learn that a similar state of things exists up the valley, especially in the various towns. A good many will, doubtless, go from Oregon, in the course of the season. We learn by way of a private letter from that district that every foot of the country known to be mineral [illegible] already has a claimant on it. If that be so, our folks had better stay at home.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Mr. A. B. Richardson sold at auction yesterday, the homestead of Mr. Jacob Marks—Lots No. 1 and 2 in block 175, corner Stark and Fifth, with a dwelling house thereon—for $3,300. We hear of another lot, sold by Mr Davidson, which was offered last year for $500 without finding a buyer. Yesterday it sold for $1,000. Real estate is going up among the big figures. People who desire to go up in a real estate balloon should catch on now.

RUMORED NEWSPAPER CONSOLIDATION.—*The Herald* and the *Commercial* of this city, both give currency to a rumor that a consolidation of the McMinnville *Courier* with the Salem *Democratic Press*, is about to take place. J. W. Jasper J. and Berish Brown R. Won't that be a team? Jasper will run the nigger and Chinaman, thus giving Berish a chance to devote his entire energies to the resolutions of '98.

VACATION.—Prof. McCann, in consequence of ill health and by medical advice, will suspend his dancing school for a short time, in order to recuperate his strength. He, some time since took a severe and obstinate cold which, together with his labors, he finds too much for him. This is rather hard on Mac, as his classes were never larger or his business prospects more flattering than now.

A CHANGE IN PROSPECT.—The clerk of the weather yesterday hung out signs of a change in the weather, such as clouds, south wind, and a sultry atmosphere. A little rain now, or soon, would be a bold thing for the farmers and gardeners.

LOOK OUT.—The *Commercial* says several of the Democratic members of the Legislature will depart this morning for Salem. If that is so, we should not wonder at soon hearing that, "that safe" has been opened, unless the Secretary should station over it a double guard.

THEATRICAL.—We learn that Mr J. B. Robinson, with a portion of the troupe lately with Mr. Bates, has gone to Vancouver, to give theatrical entertainments for a few nights.

THE Distribution of books from the Portland Library is discontinued for the present, and the rooms will remain closed until the library is moved into Mr Ladd's new building.

CARDWELL'S DANCING SCHOOL.—The First Class is requested to meet at the Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. Full attendance desired.

WE learn that at a late hour last evening the jury in the case of the State vs Lappeus, returned a verdict of guilty of assault, simply.

Multnomah Engine Company No. 4.

Regular Meeting [illegible] NOTICE [illegible]

Amendment of the Bankrupt Act

An Act to amend [illegible] Act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States. [illegible]

March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That [illegible] and shall be extended until and including the first Monday in June, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. And all [illegible] is hereby amended as follows: In suits proceeding in bankruptcy [illegible] after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, no [illegible] shall be granted in favor of any creditor whose assets shall not be equal to fifty per centum of the claims proved against the estate upon which [illegible] shall be [illegible] the payment of debtors, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of the creditors to whom he shall have become liable as principal debtor, and who shall have proved their claims before the case is ready for or before the time of the hearing of the application for discharge.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said act be further amended as follows: The phrase "presented or decreed," in the fourteenth section of said act shall read "proved or decreed," the phrase "non resident debtors" in line five, section twenty two, of the act as printed in the Statutes at Large, shall read "non-resident creditors", that the word "or" in the next to to the last line of the thirty-ninth section of the act shall read "and"; that the phrase "section thirteen in the forty-second section of said act shall read "section eleven"; and the phrase "or spends any part thereof in gaming" in the forty fourth section of said act shall read "or shall spend any part thereof in gaming", and that the words "with the senior register, or" and the phrase "to be delivered to the register" in the forty seventh section of said act be stricken out.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That registers in bankruptcy shall have power to administer oaths in all cases and in regard to matters in which oaths may be administered by commissioners of the circuit courts of the United States, and such commissioners may take proof of debts in bankruptcy in all cases, subject to the revision of such proofs by the register and by the court according to the provisions of said act.

Approved, July 27, 1868.

PUGET SOUND

From the Olympia Transcript, Feb. 27.

Last week at Tockalet, Inspector Stratton seized a large lot of champagne.

The bridge ball of Thursday evening passed off in excellent style. The receipts amounted to $196.

The Twenty second was observed in this place by a general display of flags, the ball having been postponed.

The iron ore in the Black Hills, within fifteen miles of Olympia, is of as good a quality as can be desired, in exhaustless quantities, very near to both the Sound and Hood's Canal, and all it wants is capital and enterprise to make all the railroad iron the Northern Pacific company will ever want. Who will open the way to one of the richest deposits of wealth known in the civilized world?

We presume that ere this, Congress has passed a registry law for the Territories, as there have been several intimations of it in the newspapers. We hope so, even if it does bring terror to some of the Democratic strongholds. They are constitutionally opposed to it, of course, cutting off, as it will, if rightly enforced, a large body of voters who are always imported into our borders on every election, besides stopping much other illegal voting.

Olympia is now improving rapidly in proportion to its business and population, and with greater prospects for the summer. The mechanics are very busy, having plenty of work ahead. A number of new buildings will be built this spring, besides much repairing of old ones, and town improvements. Our merchants, traders, butchers, drovers, mechanics and laborers all appear to be doing well. The hotels are full, and there is more transient travel than ever before in the history of the place.

Importations from England.

In a recent speech in favor of protective legislation, delivered in the House of Representatives by Hon W. D. Kelley of Philadelphia, there is the following paragraph:

I hold in my hand a circular which reads thus: "Fifty eight, Old Broadstreet, London, November 30, 1868, from S. W. Hopkins & Co., exporters of railway iron. Monthly Report of Exports of Rails from Great Britain, extracted from the Government Returns." By this report it appears that in the ten months ending October 31, 1868, Great Britain exported five hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and sixty eight tons of rails. Gentlemen probably think that England's colonial dependencies took most of this iron, that *British India, British North America and Australia* took it. No, gentlemen, we are her chief commercial dependency. She is our mistress, and we maintain her throne and aristocracy. No; the British dependencies took but eighty four thousand tons, *and her American dependency*, the United States, took two hundred and twenty eight thousand tons. Of the five hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and sixty eight tons of rails we took twenty one thousand tons more than *British India, Russia, British North America, Sweden, Prussia, France, Spain and Canaries, Cuba, Brazil, Chili and Australia.*

GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES.—During the Revolution and for some years subsequent the "red, red gold" of the ancient ballad, or Guinea gold, was the style of currency in vogue in the United States, the hue of the metal being somewhat reddish and the supply coming from the Guinea coast, whereby the word guinea came in use for a coin. From 1804 to 1829 North Carolina furnished all the gold for the Republic, amounting, according to the mint returns, to $100,000. In 1829 South Carolina sent in her first instalment, $3,500, to the mint, and in the next year Virginia and Georgia swelled the tide, the former State sending in 501 and the latter $21,000. In 1838 Alabama began to send small quantities. branch mints were established at Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, in Georgia, and with this gold establishment, so to speak, we worked along till March, 1845, when gold deposits were discovered in California of such richness that before January, 1850, there was taken out $40,000,000, increased during the following year to $90,000,000. From 1845 to 1850 the total product of California has been estimated in official quarters at $900,000,000! Before such a total it is useless to speak of any other yields, though once we were glad enough to painfully extract a few grains here and there. The California gold has a brassy appearance, and does not make up as handsomely into jewelry as the old red gold, now hardly ever to be seen, even in mints.

While the subject of breech loading arms is occupying the attention of the world, it may be worth stating that every one of the great European powers has adopted its favorite breech loader. England is Snider, Prussia its needle gun, Austria its Wranger, France its Chassepot, &c. The United States has adopted as the national arm, the Allen Breech Loader which is being produced at the Springfield United States Armory. By that [illegible] the Springfield regulation musket into a breech loader. It will do more execution than any other gun known, and combines in a high degree all the general efficiency. This gun [illegible] its inventor, Mr Allen, the Master Armorer [illegible] Springfield Armory. Every European government has had its agents in Springfield to examine it. This, however, is only one of the [illegible] breech loaders, including [illegible] Remington, Sharp, Henry, Spencer and [illegible] muskets of these styles are [illegible] by Denmark, Russia, France and Sweden, and nothing [illegible] is [illegible] Japanese with the [illegible] [illegible] years in the East. States [illegible] [illegible] have their particular [illegible] [illegible] by the different State Governments, will have muzzle loading muskets on hand to be converted into breech loaders.

In spite of Parton's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...e Daily Oregonian.

...NESDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1869.

Chapter on the Chinese Tax Question.

...are sorry to be compelled to notice the ...lities of another article by the anti-Chi... champion, Col Chapman But as there is ... errors too absurd to find a lodgment in ... minds, and as the press affords the most ...tive means of combatting absurdities of ...escriptions, we feel obliged to notice ...pman's last article in response to our ... though it is humiliating to be forced to ... attention to such feeble garrulity.

...e Supreme Court has decided that except ...r as their police power extends, the States ...ot prohibit the introduction of foreign... brought to this country under the author... ...f Congress. This police power is limi... and must not trench upon the power so... to Congress to regulate intercourse and ...merce among the States, or between the ...ted States and foreign nations. But Chap... asserts that this police power may be ex...ed by the States to exclude "Pagans" ...the country. Therefore it follows on his ...ciples that the Constitution ought to read, *...ngress shall* have power to regulate com... ...ce with foreign *Christian* nations." But ...he word "Christian" is not used in that ...se of the instrument, or indeed anywhere ... in it, it would seem that Congress has ...er to regulate commerce with Pagans as ...l as with other nations, and that the States ...not defeat that power. The doctrine which ...pman ... ...rts would deprive Congress of ... power to regulate commerce with two... ...rds of the population of the world. With ...at simplicity he asks:

...at when and where, (let me ask the OREGO... ...N,) were Chinamen brought to this country ...der the authority of Congress? Will he an... ...r that question?

We will answer that question, though most ...ple will doubtless think it too shallow to ...uire an answer. In June, 1858, a treaty ... "peace, amity and commerce" was negoti... ...d with China by President Buchanan, and ...ified by a Democratic Senate. Intercourse ... a principal ingredient of commerce. Under ...t treaty the Chinese had a right to come, ...d did come, to this country. Our people ...nt into China, and the Chinese came here. ...r Government might shut them out, and ...dr Government might shut our people out; ...t in that event there could be no commer... ...l relations between the two countries. It ...s to break down this barrier of exclusive... and open a mutually profitable trade be... ...n the two countries that the treaty was ...gotiated and ratified. When our Govern... ...nt forms a treaty of "peace, amity and ...merce" with any nation, the people of ...at nation come into our country usually in ...mbers proportioned to the trade that is ... ...on. They must have the right to do ...s or there can be no trade. Commerce ...not be carried on without the agency of ... and a tax, the effect of which is to ...minish personal intercourse, is necessarily ...x upon commerce. The Supreme Court ...s ... and again affirmed these principles. ...e shall see how the Chinese were "brought ...this country." Buchanan's treaty opened ... way. Cong... at the ... time passed ...act to ...t ...blish commercial regulations ...th that country, and thus the Chinese were ...ught here "under the authority of Con... ..." And it was a Democratic President, ...s and Cong... that did these things.

... further says:

The California decision from which the OREGO... quotes is of no binding validity against us. ... would our Courts, or the Supreme Court of ... United States, have any regard for it, except ... might furnish sound arguments. It is not ... subject to rest upon what ground the decision ... is based. It ... now, I take it, that China has ... Treaty ... and stands with us, established ... Fundamental policy of the nation. Will ... Judge be blind enough to enlighten us ... this point?

We did not cite the California decision as "... validity against us." We cited ... Chapman had spoken of a prior ... case, complained of its meagreness, ...ed that a full judicial investigation ...uld have ... ...t the Court to a different ...clusion. We therefore showed that in ... later case the California Supreme ...urt had, ... a "full investigation ...d declared that the *attempt to impose* a ...cial tax on the Chinese was unconstitution...

And now, after having introduced the ...lifornia Court as a witness in his favor, ...pman turns round and says it is not enti... to credit. Crooked are the ways of the ...mocratic politician. He says "it is not en...ly clear upon what ground the decision ...s made;" when it is as clear as words could ...ke it that the tax was pronounced uncon...tutional because it was a restriction upon ...mmercial intercourse. "It assumes," I ...e it," says our sharp-sighted lawyer and ...litician, "that China had a trade, inter...rse and commerce *with us*, established in ... commercial policy of the nation." Well, ...l it would seem so, certainly; and we con...tulate Chapman on being able to see it! ...at trade and intercourse, "established in ... *commercial policy of the nation*," *is just* ...at we have been talking about. It was es...lished by Buchanan's treaty and the acts ... Democratic Congress, as we have just ...wn. And it is this trade and intercourse ...t California, Oregon, and the other States ...not prohibit or limit by special taxes on ... Chinese.

We quote again from Chapman's article:

The other idea of the OREGONIAN is, that Con... made a mistake in admitting us with the ...ibitory clauses in our Constitution; and that, ...refore, the Supreme Court of the United States ...uld declare Oregon's Constitution invalid! A ...take! No mistake about it. At the time ...gress passed that act States had rights which ... respected. But *tell us with what provision* the Constitution does the act of Congress en...ing our prohibition clause conflict?

Our prohibition clause conflicts with this ...e power of Congress to regulate commerce ...ong the States and with foreign nations. ... clause prohibiting negroes from coming ... Oregon never had any validity. It was a ...iculous provision, and no attempt was ever ...de to enforce it. Equally ridiculous and ...id *was the clause to exclude* for... ners not qualified to become citizens, ... was any attempt ever made to enforce ...s clause till last year, when the Democracy ...ame terrified lest the Chinese and other ...ferior races" would, unless restrained by ...ry legal disabilities, become their super...

...s for the proposed suffrage amendment ...ich Chapman talks about, we are free to ... we would prefer to have in it a clause spe...cally denying the suffrage to Chinese. Of ...rse the Chinese, not being citizens, could ... vote under it as it now stands, but in or... *to give greater security against any future* ...mpt by any political party to make voters ...them, we would like to have them spe...ly excepted in the constitutional amend... ...at. If the Chinese should ever be natu...zed and allowed to vote, such men as ...apman and Stout would wholly control ...m, for they fully understand the art of get...ting the suffrages of the lowest classes in a ...political community.

We hope we are done at last with Chap... ...man's Chinese tax bill We do not think ... have done anything more than to cite some of the principles of the law on the subject, but enough has been presented to completely explode the doctrines by which it has been attempted to support that bill

Why Don't You

All the Copperhead papers in Oregon are ranting furiously about the "infamous taxes ... We suppose these people don't feel as well as they did in 1861 when they were encouraging the South to *persist in rebellion* and taunting... declaring that the Abolitionists could never subjugate the chivalry It was very fine then, but it is very doleful now These rebels and their sympathizers had a grand dance, but when it comes to paying the piper they don't like it at all. They all threaten resistance and revolution unless the taxes are removed. Says the Eugene *Guard*, "Our fathers resisted such a law and we ought to crush it" Says the Albany *Democrat*, "Our fathers rose in arms, principally because the mother country stamped the tea they drank, and yet we, their descendants, submit to a stamp law an hundred fold more *annoying* and *odious*" Says the *Herald*, "It is the same species of tyranny that our revolutionary fathers fought against, and if we possessed a particle of their spirit it would soon shut up shop and go into oblivion." Rough, isn't it? Not at all what you bargained for when you were supporting the rebellion? But why in the name of all the tutelary divinities of the late lamented Southern Confederacy don't you rebel yourselves? Come, try it on, see what will be the fate of the next Democratic rebellion! You seem anxious to make it appear that there is nothing at all in you but cowardly vaporing, which no doubt is a fact. You should remember that,—

> Big words do not smite like war clubs,
> Boastful breath is not a bowstring,
> Taunts are not so sharp as arrows,
> Deeds are better things than words are,
> Actions mightier than boastings.

Rebel, then, by all means, or stop your cowardly clamor. Of course you won't rebel, but if you should you can rely upon it that some Democrats would swing next time.

Small Notes.

The extent of the ravages of the velocipedomania may be judged from the fact that about one hundred and twenty applications for patents for velocipedes or parts of velocipedes, and one hundred caveats (declarations of intention to apply for patents for them) are now pending before the Patent Office in Washington.

In his remarkable testimony to the House Military Committee, General Schofield gave it as his opinion that *brevets* ought to be abolished altogether. No doubt the army will cry, "Amen." Brevets were a distinction when they were rare; when they became universal, like "Mr." or "Esq.," they made a distinction without a difference.

The great excursion westward over the Union Pacific Railroad (which will probably be in June or July,) will consist of one thousand guests, bestowed in forty-two splendid cars, now being built. Omaha will be the starting point. Sleeping and commissary *cars for the trip* are *in course* of construction. It is expected that President Grant and his Cabinet will be among the guests.

Speaking of the proposed reduction of the army, the Philadelphia *Press* says: Congress has unquestionably gone to work in the right way by taking the opinions of sound and able officers of intelligence, candor and experience. The remedy proposed by nearly all these officers is *consolidation*—consolidation of all sorts, from companies in the field up to bureaus in Washington; and Secretary Schofield capped the climax by suggesting the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments *under one head*.

Says the New York *Sun*: The idea of immediate resumption finds no favor among the people. They look upon it as an object to be kept in view in legislation affecting the currency or the debt, but they have no desire to precipitate it, or to deal with it irrespective of other considerations. They will be glad to have specie payments when they may be *practicable*; *insisting*, however, that they shall be deferred until their realization becomes possible "without a violent disturbance of business."

General Sanborn, of Minnesota, is in favor of supplying the Indians with guns, on the ground that their bows and arrows are more deadly in their hands than fire-arms. The effective distance to which an arrow can be thrown is about eighty yards. An expert warrior, drawing three at a time, can discharge them so rapidly that he will have the third arrow in the air before the first reaches its destination. At the Phil. Kearney massacre, *eighty-two men and officers were killed in less* than one hour, and only two were slain by bullets.

Says the New York *Times*: "We do not expect that General Grant will govern his official action by the rules or requirements of party discipline; but we have no idea that he will so far depart from party principles or usages as to provoke the distrust and hostility of the Republican party. He may not go so fast, or so far, or accept so promptly as party leaders may require all that they may expect or demand at his hands. But that he will conform to all the leading principles and measures of the Republican party, *and consult its sentiments* and its interest, in all essential points of opinion and of action we see no reason whatever to doubt. Nor is there the slightest reason to suspect that he will not rely upon that party, rather than the Democratic, in all political matters, for support. As between the two, his past action and his frequent and emphatic declarations leave no room for doubt.

The *Herald* continues to furnish its readers with historical information. It says that the funding bill of the First Congress (in the year 1790) provided only for the payment of two-thirds of the *full* amount of the national debt, and that this policy was suggested by Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. This will be news to every reader and writer of history. That funding bill provided for every dollar of the national debt and every dollar was paid in accordance with its provisions. The foreign debt amounted to $11,710,378; the domestic debt amounted to $12,414,085, and the State debts which the Government assumed amounted to $21,500,000. Total $75,824,463 An attempt was made to "scale it down," as the process was called, that is, to pay the bonds at the rates *at which they had* been purchased by the holders, but this scheme was resisted by Hamilton, and every dollar, principal and interest, was paid. The *Herald* will find no precedent here for its present scheme of repudiation. The precedent is most decidedly against it Who can guess what that paper's next historical venture will be?

By Overland Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE OREGONIAN

DATES TO MARCH 2.

Congressional

WASHINGTON, March 2 - In the Senate the bill for the removal of political disabilities was taken up. A motion to strike out the name of Asa Rogers, Auditor of Virginia was discussed [illegible] ...ion was ... ...ed, and the bill ... Adjourned.

House ... ...ng up the Peace ... ...ion was taken ... Department of State and the United States Minister at ... ... Mr. Judd ... ...

In Senate ... ...ation of the *army appropriation bill now pending*. The ... ... Mr Sprague ... ... the public ... ... the purchase of the United States In... ... ... property of the United ... ... subject to their ... ... suggestion of Mr. ... ... obtained ... ...

... ...